Bombay Gazette.

PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK—ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING—PRICE RUPEES THIRTEEN PER QUARTER.

VOL. XVLI.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1835. [No. 2,544.

NOTICE is hereby given, that MR. ROBERT WIGRAM CRAWFORD, is empowered to sign for our firm by procuration.

REMINGTON AND CO.

Bombay 26th Dec., 1835.

ON Sunday, the 27th Instant, in the forenoon, The LORD BISHOP of Calcutta, will preach a Sermon at St. Thomas's Church, and a collection will be made, in behalf of the Bombay District Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

D. YOUNG,
Secretary.

Bombay, December 26th 1835.

BILLS, on England on sale 1st 2nd 1⅓ 40 days sight, enquire at Messrs. FRITH BOMANJEE AND Co.

Bombay, 26th Dec., 1835.

A Respectable European Femable wanted be glad to engage her services to attend on a Lady, or Family going to Europe.—Address left with PRINTER.

Bombay 26th December, 1835,

FIRST CALCUTTA LOTTERY FOR 1836.

A FEW Tickets and shares in the above Lottery, are for sale, by BYRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE DANTRA. Apply at the office of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER aud Co.

Whole	Tickets at Rs.	115	per each.
Half	ditto do.	57½	do.
Quarter	ditto do.	29	do.
One eighth	ditto do.	15	do.

TERMS, CASH.

Gentlemen at outstations, are requested to include the amount of Postage in their remittances.

The drawing will be commenced from 2d proximo—Dated 18th December, 1835.

MESSRS. HAMILTON AND CO. have just received a fashionable assortment of JEWELLERY, &c. &c. to which they respectfully invite attention.

Bombay, 26th Dec., 1835.

PROSPECTUS.

TO be Published on the 1st of January (On English Paper and good Type) THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY, for 1836, containing a Historical and Topographical Sketch of the Island of Bombay and its more immediate dependencies—(accompanied by a Map); The Army List, Divisional, Brigade and Garrison Staff, the Medical Establishment, the Civil List, the Home Establishment of the Indian Government, the Ecclesiastical Establishment of the Churches of England and Scotland in India, the Indian Naval List, a List of the European Inhabitants of the Island of Bombay, Marryat's Code of Signals, with a variety of other matter, which has not hitherto appeared in any similar publication at this Presidency, the particulars of which, will be more fully given, as soon as a Table of Contents to the proposed Calendar is prepared. As only a limited number of copies will be struck off, Subscribers are requested to send in their names to the Gazette office, where copies *five Rupees each*, will be delivered upon Publication.

Gazette, Office, 26th Dec., 1835.

THE NEW BOMBAY DIRECTORY AND ASIATIC CALENDAR FOR 1836.

THE Outstation Subscribers are informed that the above publications will be ready for delivery on the 1st January next, and will be forwarded to them according to the instructions received by MR. MALVERY, BOOKSELLER, in Church Lane, who is the Agent for their transmission.

The Subscribers at the Presidency are informed that their Copies will be delivered to them on the same day by the Price Current Peons.

N. B.—A few Copies of the above publications will be on Sale at Mr. MALNERY'S in Church lanefrom the 1st Proximo.—Price of the Directory, 6 Rupees per Copy, Do. of the Asiatic Calendar, 2 Rs. per Copy.

Bombay, 26th Dec., 1835.

FOR SALE.—Respondentia Bonds, each..... Rs. 1
Ships Articles..... ,, 1
Policies of Insurance..... qrs. 2
Bills of Exchange, per set..... ,, 2
Interest Bonds..... ,, 2
Bills of Lading..... ,, 2
Powers of Attorney, each..... ,, 2

☞ All Orders for Letter Press, and Copper Plate Printing, will be punctually attended to.

Gazette Office, 26*th Dec.*, 1835.

TO BE LET.

A WELL Known Commodious and Airy House, situated in Rampart Row, formerly occupied by Martin West Esq., and lately by the Court of Requests. For particulars apply to RUSTOMJEE MUNCHERJEE BENGALLEE or MUNCHERJEE BURJORJEE MODY in the Fort.

Bombay, 26th December, 1885

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON, TOUCHING AT THE CAPE.

EXPRESSLY fitted out for Passengers the most splendid Bombay Teak built Ship "BUCKINGHAMSHIRE," of 1463 Tons, lately owned by the Honorable Company, C. F. HOPKINS, H. C. S. Commander, is expected to arrive here early in January next, and will have an early despatch, has a Surgeon attached. Plans of her spacious and most splendidly fitted up Cabins may be seen, or to be had on application at the Office of Messrs. DADABHOY AND MUNCHERJEE PESTONJEE in the Fort.

P. S. This vessel will call on the Malabar Coast, either for Freight or Passengers, provided sufficient inducement is offered.

Bombay, 26th Dec., 1835.

FORT WILLIAM,

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT,
THE 16TH NOVEMBER 1835.

The following Draft of a proposed Act, was read in Council for the first time, on the 16th November, 1835.

ACT No——of 1835.

Be it enacted, that Suits for the breach of any contract for cultivating or delivering Indigo Plant, or for any payment in considefation of the cultivating or delivering of Indigo Plant, may be instituted before a Magistrate or Joint Magistrate, and that such Suits be tried summarily without any fees or written pleadings.

And be it enacted, that the Magistrate or Joint Magistrate shall be authorized to examine both the Plantiff and the Defendant in any case in which he shall deem such examination necessary to the ends of justice.

And be it enacted, that if the award be in favor of the Plaintiff, the Magistrate or Joint Magistrate shall assign to the Plaintiff such damages as may be a full satisfaction to the Plaintiff for the injury sustained, together with full costs; and if in favor of the Defendant, to assign to the Defendant a sum which may be a compensation to him for the expense and loss of time occasioned by the proceeding.

And be it further enacted, that the award of the Magistrate or Joint Magistrate shall be executed under the same Rules by which property may now be taken in satisfaction of summary awards or arrears of rent.

Ordered, that the Draft now read be published for general information.

Ordered, that the said Draft be re-considered at the first Meeting of the Legislative Council of India after the 29th day of December next.

W. H. MAGNAGHTEN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified for the information of the public, that no admission except on business will be given into the inner quadrangle of the mint without written permission from the mint master. and the sentries have orders to prevent the entrance of all unauthorized persons.

On application to the mint master, permission will be granted to strangers and other persons desirous of inspecting the machinery and viewing the processes, to visit the mint on Fridays—natives at 10 P. M. and Europeans at 1 P. M.—The number admitted is necessarily more limitted during a silver than a copper coinage.

J. FARISH.
Mint Master.

Bombay, 19th December 1835.

NOTIFICATION.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to change the triennial tent purchase money allowed to certain officers of the civil service, into a monthly allowance.

Those officers who have received tent purchase money within the last three years, will not be entitled to draw the monthly tent allowance, until their triennial tent money shall have been cleared by adjustment, or by the expiration of the period for which the same has to run under the rule and practice heretofore in force.

Section XXVIII of the civil absentee regulation of the 14th published in the government gazette of the 27th June 1833, is hereby rescinded, and the following substituted in lieu thereof, to have effect from this date.

XXVIII. The following officers entitled to tentage shall be permitted to draw tent allowance monthly in arrear, as follows.

Each visiting judicial commissioner, the political commissioner in Guzerat, and the revenue commissioner	Rs.	55	8 11
Each principal collector collector and sub-collector of land revenue, collector of sea customs, except at the presidency.	,,	44	7 1
Assistant to the revenue commissioner	,,	27	12 6
Deputy, and all other first assistants where there is no deputy in the revenue departments above named	,,	22	3 6
Second assistant to the political commissioner in Guzerat..	,,	13	14 2
All other assistants in the departments above named.....	,,	11	1 9

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

W. H. WATHEN, *Secy. to Govt.*

Bombay Castle, 23rd December 1835.

NOTICE.

Memorandum of the gross quantity of opium, for which passes have been granted from Bombay and Malwa for the season 1835—36.

BOMBAY.

Passes taken out up to the 16th instant . .. . chests 3,184
Ditto from the 7th instant to this day..... 20

Chests 3,204

MALWA.

Passes taken out up to the 2nd instant..... ..... Chests 1,287
Ditto from the 3rd to the 9th instant... 866

Chests 2,155

J. TAYLOR,
Warehousekeeper.

Bombay, 23rd December, 1835.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 15th December, 1835.

No. 635.—Surgeon J. Howison, of the medical establishment, has returned to his duty without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.—Date of arival at Bombay, 1st December 1835.

No. 636 of 1835.—Lieutenant J. Macdonell, of the 19th regiment native infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, agreeably to the regulations.

No. 637 of 1832.—The leave to the Neelgherries granted to second lieutenant R. Welland, of the 2nd battalion of artillery, under date the 16th ultimo is cancelled at that officer's request.

No. 638 of 1835.—The leave to the Neelgherries granted to lieutenant T. Mitchell, of the 15th regiment native infantry, under date the 28th December 1835, for the benefit of his health, is extended for a further period of three months.

No. 639 of 1835.—The leave to the Neelgherries granted to captain D. G. Duff, of the 16th regiment native infantry, under date the 16th ultimo, is cancelled at that officer's request.

No. 649 of 1835.—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed:—

Lieutenant J. Pope, of the 17th regiment native infantry, to act as interpreter in the Hindoostanee and Mahratta languages to the left wing 1st regiment light cavalry, from the 24th ultimo.

Lieutenant and acting adjutant J. Holmes, of the 12th regiment native infantry, to act as quarter master to the regiment, during the absence of ensign Brown on sick certificate, or until further orders.

No. 641 of 1835.—Assistant surgeon J. F. Cuden, of medical establishment, is permitted to resign his commission in the Hon'ble Company's service.

No. 642 of 1835.—The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted to the service in conformity with their respective appointments by the Honorable the Court of Directors, as cadets of engineers and infantry on this establishment, the cadet for the engineers is promoted to second lieutenant, and those for the infantry to ensigns, leaving the dates of their commissions for future adjustment.—

	Engineers,	*Date of arrival at Bombay.*
Mr. John Hill.....		8th Decr. 1855.
	Infantry.	
Mr. William Edwyn Evan. Mr. Robert Lane.....		Do.. do.. do-

The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors:—

	Date of arrival at Bombay.
Captain B. Crispin, of the 16th regiment native infantry... Surgeon W. Carstairs, of the medical establishment..... Assistant surgeon P. Gray ditto.....ditto..... Assistant surg. W. J Ferrar, ditto.....ditto.....	8th Decr. 1835.

No 643 of 1835.—Captain J. T. Molesworth, of the. 1th regiment native infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for the benefits.

No. 644 of 1835.—Lieutenant Hebbert, assistant to the inspecting engineer, N. D. A. is permitted to proceed to the presidency, to appear before the next examination committee, with leave of absence from the 24th January to the 24th February next.

No. 645 of 1845.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the general order (No. 576.) dated the 10th ultimo, for disbanding three companies of pioneers of the engineer corps, be suspended until further orders.

No. 646 of 1835.—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed:

Lieutenant J. C. Anderson, line adjutant at Rajcote, to receive charge of the remount depot at that station, from the 1st ultimo, on the departure of enaign E. Baynes to Jaitpoor, until the return of Lieutenant Hobson, or until further orders.

No 647 of 1835.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the charge of the remount depot at Rajcote, be transferred to the commissariat officer at that station and that the expence on account thereof be discontinued.

No. 648 of 1835.—Shaik Hussain, a pensioned lascar of the Madras presidency, is permited to reside and receive his stipend, rupees three and 8 annas per mensem, at Belgaum.

Bombay Castle, 17th December 1835.

No. 649 of 1835.—By a resolution passed in the general department, under date the 14th instant, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to allow assistant surgeon R. Frith, M. D. civil surgeon of Rutnaghery, and assistant surgeon J. J. Lawrence, civil surgeon of Sholapore, to exchange their respective appointments.

No. 650 of 1835.—By a resolution passed in the general department under date the 14th instant, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to allow assistant surgeon P. Hockin, at present doing duty with the detachment of cavalry, to administer medical aid to the European and native servants of the sub-collectorate of Bagulkoto, *vice* surgeon Bird ordered to Poona.

No. 651 of 1835.—Consequent on the departure of captain Beynolds and major Holland, for the Cape of Good Hope on sick certificate, the following arrangements are directed until their return, or until further orders.

Captain Payne, to be acting assistant commissary general Northern division of the army.

Lieutenant Whichelo, acting deputy assistant commissary general at Deesa.

Lieutenant Hartley, acting deputy assistant gecommissary general at Belgaum.

Captain Hallett, 3rd regiment native infantry, to act as sub-assistant Commissary general at Ahmednugger.

No. 652 of 1835.—Captain A. Johnson 17th regiment native infantry, to be military secretary to the Right Honorable the Governor, *vice* major Havelock resigned.

Brevet captain G. Jameson, to be 1st assistant auditor general, *vice* Johnson.

Lieutenant Thornbury, 4th regiment native infantry, to be 2nd assistant auditor general,

No. 653 of 1835.—Captain P. M. Melville, of the 7th regiment nalive infantry is appointed deputy judge advocate general to the Northern Division of the Army, *vice* Ogilvie appointed paymaster to the Poona Division of the Army.

No. 654 of 1835.—Referring to section 50, articles 65 and 69, of the code of military regulations, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to declare the provisions therein contained, applicable to officers moving from outstations on duty, and under sick certificate, the advances being in all cases made in the manner, and subject to the restrictions prescribed in the abovementioned articles.

No. 655 of 1835.—It is hereby announced, that the allowances specified in the general order of the 28th ultimo. (No. 599.) are to be considered as *inclusive* of office rent and tent carriage, and not *exclusive* of those items, as erroneously stated in that order.

Bombay Castle, 19th December 1835.

No. 656 of 1835.—Lieutenant C. A Stewart. is confirmed in the appointment of acting adjutant to the detachment of the 16th regiment native infantry, serving in the Northern Concan, during the period he officiated in that capacity, viz. from the 4th May to the 5th October 1835.

No. 657 of 1835.—The following temporary appointments are confirmed;—

Ensign H. Lavie, of the 13th regiment native infantry, to receive charge of the ordnance department at Deesa, on the departure of lieutenant Forster, of the 3rd troops horse brigade, from the 1st instant, or until further orders.

Major D. Capon, of the 2nd or grenadier regiment native infantry, to assume command of the station of Sholapore, from the 1st instant, during the absence of brigadier Litchfield, on medical certificate.

No. 658 of 1835.—Brigadier G. Sitchfield, commanding at Sholapore, is allowed leave of absence for two months from the 1st instant, to proceed to the Sea Coast, for the benefit of his health.

No. 659 of 1835.—Surgeon A. Graham, of the medical establishment, has returned to his duty without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Honorable the Court Directors.—Date of arrival at Bombay, 9th December 1835.

No. 660 of 1835—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed:—

Assistant Surgeon B. P. Rooke, of the 5th regiment native infantry, to act as staff surgeon and deputy medical storekeeper at Poona, *vice* Don, appointed to act as aculist

Lieut G. O, Reeves, of the 3rd regiment Right cavalry, to act as adjutant to that regiment on the departure of lieutenant and acting adjutant Eyre on detachment duty to Kusba, or until further orders

No. 661 of 1835.—The following promotion is made.

17th Regiment N. I	*Date of rank*
Ensign A. J. Jukes to be lieutenant, *vice* Leaviss deceased.	29th Nov. 1835

No. 662 of 1835.—Cornet Walter Carmichael. Hailes, is ranked from the 1st June 1835, and posted to the 2nd regiment light cavlry.

No. 663 of 1835.—Lieutenant William Chambers, of the 13th regiment native intantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, agreeably to the regulations.

No. 664 of 1835.—In order to prevent any misunderstanding, as to the degree of control to be exercised over engineers officers, while civilly employed, by their military superiors, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to declare, that, although the military authorities have no power to interfere with the *duties* of any officer civilly employed, or to communicate any orders that can in any manner control their seperate and distinct duties, still, as far as the general orders and usage of the service, affect all classes, as in the case of regulations regarding dress, at the presidency or at military stations, or reporting their arrival at, or departure from those stations, all engineer officers are strictly bound to obey those regulations, and the military authorities to enforce them, reporting to government, through His Excellency the Commander in Chief, any breach of them on the part of engineer officers civilly employed,

No. 665 of 1835.—Assistant surgeon Sullivan is placed at the disposal of the superintendent of the Indian navy from the period at which he may be relieved from his present duties with the 19th regiment native infantry, to relieve assistant surgeon Clarke, who is placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

No. 666 of 1835.—With reference to the general order dated the 22nd of January 1833 (No. 48) fixing consolidated allowances for the undermentioned staff officers, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, that on occasions of leave of absence the absentee shall receive the allowances of his regimental rank together with a moiety of the difference between the aggregate of these and the consolidated salary, the other moiety being allowed to the acting officer

These allowances are as follow, viz:—

		Colonel.	Lieut. col.	Major.	Captain.
Auditor general	Regimental allowances	960 15 0	554 6 0	428 4 6	252 5 0
	Salary to absentee	769 8 6	972 13 0	1035 13 9	1123 13 6
	Do. to acting officer	769 8 6	972 13 0	1035 13 9	1123 13 6
	Total rupees	2500 0 0	2500 0 0	2500 0 0	2500 0 0
Commissary general	Regimental allowances	960 15 0	758 12 0	576 9 0	293 10 0
	Salary to absentee	519 8 6	620 10 0	711 11 6	853 3 0
	Do, to acting officer	519 6 6	620 10 0	711 11 6	853 3 0
	Total rupees	2000 0 0	2000 0 0	2000 0 0	2000 0 0
Adjutant general and Quarter master general	Regimental allowances	960 15 0	554 6 0	428 4 6	252 5 0
	Salary to absentee	319 8 6	522 13 0	585 13 9	673 13 6
	Do. to acting officer	319 8 6	522 13 0	585 13 9	673 13 6
	Total rupees	1600 0 0	1600 0 0	1600 0 0	1600 0 0

The regimental allowances and half salary as shewn above, are the same for any month.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col.
Secy, to Govt.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle' 15th December 1835.

No. 70 of 1835.—Mr. J. Ward, captain's clerk, is permitted to proceed to the Mahableshwur Hills, with leave of absence for a period of six months, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 19th December 1835.

No. 71 of 1835.—Assistant surgeon Sullivan, is placed at the disposal of the superintendent of the Indian navy, from the period at which he may be relieved from his present duties with the 19th regiment native infantry, to relieve assistant surgeon Clarke, who is placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

By Order of the Right Hon)ble the Governer in Council.
E. M. WOOD, Lieut Col.
Secy. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS &,

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 17th December 1835.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that. on the 7th ultimo the Hon'ble the Judges of the Supreme Court, appointed Shamsawgurjee to succeed Cooshall-Mawa Sawgur, lately deceased, in the office of Swearing Priest to the Supreme, Court of Judicature, for persons of the Jain sect.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that, on the 30th ultimo, the sudder dewanee adawlut issued sunnuds to Kessow Rao Secrekur, Yeshwunt Rao Madhow Jettar, Pandoorung Narain Kamkageri, Nerrain Govind Hudlee, Balcristnapa Gumbeer and Wurajee Kristna Couzulgee, authorizing them to practice as vukeels in the zillah Court at Dharwar.

Bombay Castle, 19th December 1835.

Mr. W. Richardson, assistant judge for the detached station of Broach, is allowed one months leave of absence. under section XIV: of the absentee regulation, on urgent private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 22d December 1835.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that, on the 30th ultimo, the sudder dewannee adawlut issued a commission to Azum Makvool Ally, appointing him junior native commissioner of Pattoda, in the zillah of Ahmednuggur, in the room of Bappoo Babjee deceased.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 21st December 1835.

The leave of absence granted to capt. J. Outram, on the 9th November last, to visit the presidency, on urgent private affairs is cancelled, and that officer is to be considered as having been on duty at the presidency, up to the 15th of the present month.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
J. P. WILLOUGHBY,
Secy. to Govt.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.
REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 22nd December 1835.

Mr. G. Waddell, assistant to the collector of Tannah, is allowed leave of absence, for one month, under section XIV. of the absentee regulation, to proceed to Bombay, on sick certificate.

Mr. H. A. Harrison, collector of Ahmednuggur, is permitted to proceed into his districts, on deputation.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
E. H. TOWNSEND,
Acty. Secy. to Govt.

MILITARY ARRIVALS, &c.

ARRIVALS.

Ensign H. Halkett, 40th Regt. from England.
Cornet C. H. Knatchbull, 11th Lt. Drs. from Ditto.
Assist. Surgeon J. Don, from Poonah.
Captain Simpson, 17th Regt. N. I. from Hursole
Assist. Surgeon W. Sullivan, from Poonah.

DEPARTURES.

Major E. F. Hamilton, late 21st Regt. to England.
Lieut. C. B. Hogg to Poonah.
Lieut. J. Hill, Engineers to Servor.
Captain J. S. Jameson, 18th Regt. to England.
Captain J. Molesworth, 11th Regt. to Ditto.
Assist. Surgeon G. A. Stuart, to Dapoolie.
Captain O. Poole, 9th Regt. to Broach.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 22d.—Grab Brig Dawlut Pursad, Rustomjee Hormusjee Nacquedah, from Pulo Penang 23rd Oct. 1835.

24th.—Ship Sultan E. Evans Master, from China 22d October touching at Singapore and Allepee.

Passengers.—Mrs. E. Evans Lieut. LeGeyt B. L. C. 38 Natives.

25th.—Grab Brig Mahomedy from Bursorah, 10th Nov. Hossain Ally Nacquodeh.

Passengers,—3 Natives.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessels names.	Date of intended departure.	To what port.	Touching where.
Gilmore.. ..	25th Dec....	London..	Cape and St Helena.
Huddersfield..	1st Jan. 1836.	Liverpool	
Malabar....	4th Do.. ..	London..	Cape.
Carnatic.. ..	16th Do....	Ditto. ..	Ditto.
Marquis of Hastings..	10th Do....	Ditto. ..	Ditto.
Lady Raffles..	20th Do....	Ditto. ..	Ditto.
Clifton.....	5th Do.. ..	Liverpool	
Tory.....	20th Do....	Ditto. ..	
Wm. Nicol....	In all January	Ditto. ..	

SHIPS LOADING.

For London,—Marquis of Hastings Malabar, and Carnatic.
Do. Bengal,—Arethusa, and Dona Carmelita.
Do. China,—Discovery, and Sir Herbert Compton.
Do. Aboosier,—Nusserathshaw.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. Co's. Ship Hastings, Recg. and Guard Vessel.
Do. Do. Floating Chapel—Aurora.
H. C. Sloops Coote, and Amherst.
Do. Do. Nurbudah and Hatrass.

FREE TRADERS.—Gilmore, Marquis of Hastings, Malabar, Carnatic, William Nicol, Lady Raffles, Huddersfield, Triumph, and Clifton.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—George Cruttenden, Nasserath Shaw, Sir Herbert Compton, Charlotte, Cashmere Merchant, Meccai, Shaw Byramgore, Grab Harsingar, and Cadry, Discovery, Tauze, Betsy, Abgarus, Dona Carmelita, Arethusa, Ruparell, Fattay Salam, Edmonstone, Hamoody, Ch ..sna and new brig Nasser.

Arab.—Atel Rahimon.

HIGH WATER TABLE.

Dec. 1835.	A.	M.	P.	M.
26th Saturday	4	23	4	56
27th Sunday	5	38	6	21
28th Monday	6	39	7	17
29th Tuesday	7	45	8	13

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY, FOR 1836.

Published at the Gazette Office, will be ready for issue the first week in January.

It will contain the usual local matter. The Army List will be on an entirely new principle, and will shew the period of arrival in the country, as well as present rank; It will contain the Civil List and its present disposition; the Medical, Ecclesiastical, and Indian Navy Lists, with the stations and appointments; Military and Civil pay Tables; Code of Signals corrected from the best sources, and containing many particulars which have not hitherto appeared in any of the Calendars published here; much valuable statistical information; also a List of the European Inhabitants of Bombay, all which list and particulars have been selected from the best sources, (chiefly official), and corrected up to the 31st December. It will also contain a succinct history of Bombay, with a map of the Town and Island, together with much other useful and valuable information.

As there will be but a limited number of Copies published, intending subscribers are requested to forward their orders with as little delay as possible.

THE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1835.

THE *Red Rover*, from China the 13th, and Singapore, the 20th ultimo, arrived at Calcutta on the 11th instant.

Private letters received by her quote Patna Opium at 725 Sp. Drs. Benares at 695; Malwa 610 to 640 Sp. Drs.; but it is stated that owing to the arrival at China of the Water Witch, prices would come down.

THE *Bengal Hurkaru* stated a few days ago, on what was said to be good authority, that Sir Charles Metcalfe had determined on throwing up his appointment as Governor General, the moment he had the appointment of the new Governor General officially notified to him, but the Calcutta Courier of the 10th instant says there is no foundation for that report.

The latter paper also expresses its satisfaction that Lord Bentinck's rule of qualification for holding the superior staff appointments in the Army, had been cancelled by the Court of Directors, and that the more rational and less restrictive rule laid down by the Court, and which Lord Bentinck superseded, had been revived.

The Supreme Government, it would appear, has issued a general order to meet the views of the Court of Directors on this subject.

WE see it stated in the Calcutta Papers that Lieutenant Colonel Fraser, Resident at Mysore, has been appointed resident at Travancore, vice Mr. Cassamajor who returns to Europe.

Captain Stokes of the 4th Regiment M. N. I. is appointed resident at Mysore, vice Fraser.

WE have oftener than once drawn public attention to the disgraceful state of that portion of ground immediately in front of the Native lines, and the masses of filth which are allowed to accumulate there. A correspondent has again addressed us on the subject. It is really shameful that any locality so near a public Bazaar, and where thousands of individuals are obliged to resort daily and hourly for the purposes of business, should be allowed to remain in such a state.

What are the Committee for public improvements about, that they do not order the removal of such nuisances? It is only to be wondered at that disease of the very worst description has not shewn itself ere now in the neighbourhood to which we allude. And is there no regard for the health of the native Soldiers who are fixed to the limits of their lines, and who must therefore night and day inhale the impure atmosphere of that neighbourhood?

But how can improvements of any description go on, if public bodies move so slowly? The value of their labors consists in a great measure in the dispatch used; and certainly, so far as the nuisance of which we speak is concerned, the value of that labor must be fixed at a very trifling amount.

A word or two about the composition of that committee. Its elements are not adapted for the purposes intended. Men who have other heavy duties to perform, and whose minds must of necessity be occupied by them, are not the fittest persons to see to the condition of the different portions of the Island requiring improvement, nor to suggest or determine on what those improvements should be. A meeting once or twice a quarter is not sufficient. Any improvements which may be made in that way must be few and far between. The nuisances in front of the native lines is a proof of this, and that proof is so palpable, and has now existed for such a length of time, that it would be but paying a poor compliment to the committee to tell them that we consider they have done all that the public had a right to expect of them. But to the public it is no excuse that the individual members of the Committee for public improvements have other onerous duties to perform; for them it is enough that those improvements are not carried on with that vigour which the existing state of the roads, streets, public thoroughfares, and Bazaars so imperatively demand.

We certainly consider the neglect to remove the nuisance of which we speak, the more open to censure from the conviction we have that if the same nuisance had happened to be in any way contiguous to the road on which the bulk of the European community pass and repass, it would not have been allowed to remain a single hour, either to offend the eye, or assail the nostril. We ask, are we or not right in making that assertion? We are; for, apart from the disgust which those villainous accumulations would excite, it would be impossible for the stoutest European stomach to stand the stench for a single week. What then are we to think of the delay in ordering its removal from the locality whereon it stands? We do not wish to press the point, as we would only be attempting to make that clear which requires no further light.

But let the Committee move as they may, the public need not tarry with them. In absence of Magistrates of their own choice, whose duty it would be to attend to and enforce all regulations for the public improvement, as well as to promulgate others, they have a right to expect that the Government will listen to their complaints, and issue such instructions as may lead to the immediate removal of the nuisance in question. We hope the Government will do so, and thus confer a benefit on the public for which we have no doubt they will be extremely thankful.

In our strictures in this case we cannot afford to be generous, yet we shall be just. We have heard that the attention of the committee had been directed to the nuisance in question, among others, but that before they could proceed further, a reference to the Supreme Government was necessary! But the Governments of the subordinate presidencies must be sadly shorn of their wings, if, in a matter of common nuisance, they must apply for authority to deal with it. If such report be correct, we must suppose, from the time allowed to elapse, the Supreme Government has been performing its incubation over this important matter; and if so, we can only regret that the scene of so important and delicate an undertaking was not shifted to the locality and delectabilities which led to it. Had it been so, there would have been a chance of a more speedy hatching.

CALCUTTA.

THE CALCUTTA VESTRY.

The *Englishman* of yesterday is rather amusingly dogmatical on the Vestry question. No one must presume to object to the Vestry autocracy, or to shew his sence of the arbitrary proceeding, which has displaced the almoners of the Vestry charities chosen by the parishioners, by not contributing while such a system continues, under the penalty of being accused of impugning the integrity of the Bishop or the Archdeacon! and of seizing a pretext to be uncharitable, because the poor may suffer by his act! Suppose they do, is no share of the blame to rest with those who grasp at power and will be content with nothing but supreme domination: and are the inhabitants to give way, to refrain from the exercise of the only means left to them of asserting their rights, merely to avoid such imputations from those who modestly beg the whole question in dispute? We trow not. We do not doubt our contemporary's zeal in behalf of the clerical autocracy established here, but it carries him a little too far if it betrays him into the notion that people will yield up their convictions to these *ad captandum* appeals about Christian duties and so forth. The duty of a citizen is to defend his rights; if the innocent suffer from the course to which he is driven in maintaining them, the odium will attach to those who invade them. The inhabitants elected almoners of their charities in four Lay Vestrymen in whom they chose to confide, and that the Archdeacon's integrity is above suspicion is no reason why the electors shou'd have their representatives set aside in order to gratify that ambition for power in which he has shewn himself so worthy to act for the Prelate who appointed him. No one has presumed to question the Archdecon's integrity, for any thing we know to the contrary it may have increased by promotion as we may presume his godliness to be by his elevation.

A saint in crape is twise a saint in lawn; but what the inhabitants do question is, that it is their duty to submit to have the election of Lay Vestrymen nullified in his favour, and to go on subscribing to charities as if nothing of the kind had happened merely because the Archdeacon is trustworthey. If such power had been conferred on Mr, Llewelyn whose integrity is equally above dispute, we apprehend, our contemporary would have been less ready than he has proved himself in the actual case to enlist on the side of arbitrary measures. We repeat, however, that we should be sorry that the poor did suffer, but there is no reason why there should not be a collection made for them at a public meeting as large as any ever made in the Cathedral, and why the amount may not be distributed by persons selected by them, Again we beg to suggest this course to the inhabitants. Why do not the lay members of the Vestry take the lead in this matter and invite the parishioners and others to meet them at the Town Hall. They need not fear but that the invitation will be accepted. Any information respecting the most useful distribution of the charities collected might boudless b eobtained from Mr. Llewelyn. unless indeed the Archdeacon should evince his charity by ordering him to withhold it.—*Bengal Hurkaru, December* 10.

we are very glad to see among the General Orders in the last *gazette*, that Lord William Bentinck's rule of qualification for holding the superior Staff Appointments in the Army, has been cancelled by the Court of Directors; and that the more rational and less restrictive rule laid down by the Court which, his Lordship superseded, has been received. But this is no more than we expected.--*Cal. Cou. Dec.* 12.

MADRAS.

We intimated in a recent number of our Journal that we considered the force destined to bring the Goomsur Rajah to a sense of the error of his ways, was quite sufficient to accomplish that purpose, and such we still incline to think it will be found to be.—That a demand was made for additional troops we admit, but the tardiness of government in attending to the demand was an evidence of their opinion of its emergency, the character of the Rajah's chiefs and followers, as well as of the extent of his resources and means of defence.—The deman has not yet been complied with —that is, u

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vessels have been taken up to convey the applied for aid, nor is it likely any will, for a dispatch since received from GENERAL TAYLOR is to the effect that no additional troops are required.—It is also reported that the Goomsur Rajah has fled to the Nagpore territories, and that the greater part of his fighting men and followers had gone into the British Camp; and thus we may conclude has the Goomsur war terminated.—No official accounts to that effect have as yet certainly been received. but they may be looked for daily, with a detail of the havoc made and hair breadth scapes experienced.—*Madras Courier, December* 14.

REVISED SEA CUSTOM TARIFF AT MADRAS.

At last, what has long been much wanted, it would appear has been prepared, viz. a revised Sea Custom Tariff; which we learn from the Fort St. GorgeGazette, is open to public inspection at the Office of the Collector of Sea Customs, and that until the 22d instant, suggestions respecting the rates will be received for consideration.—We presume, that, in addition to the Copy at the Custom House, the several Mercantile establishments at the Presidency will each be furnished with a Copy, in order that they may have time leisurely to examine it and make such enquiries as the rates proposed may suggest, to ascertain whether or no they ought not to be reduced.—*Madras Courier, December* 15.

MADRAS PUGNACIOUS.

The Government have finally resolved upon sending a reinforcement from the Presidency to Ganjam, consising of a Regiment of Native Infantry, and a small detatchment of Artillery We hear that Mr. Russell is about to proceed to Ganjam immediately.—*The Conservative, 15th Dec.*,

LEGAL APPOINTMENT.

We hear that Sir J. Richsrds of the Irish Bar, who was spoken of as about to succeed Sir R. Comyn on the Bench at this Presidency, has been appointed Solicitor General for Ireland, and we understand that Mr. Shepherd of the Irish Bar, has been appointed Puisne Judge at Modras:—*Ibid.*

EUROPE.

THE CASE OE CAPTAIN CAUTY.

Before the Recorders Court of Bombay.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR; I have been a subscriber to your valuable periodical from its commencement, influenced by old associations, and interested in the promotion of relations and friends in the East, as well as in the Company's political interests generally

In your Jourual for December 1834, p. 285, in the article "The Bar in India," you have the following passage:

During Sir James Mackintosh's recordership a singular incident occured. Two Dutchmen having sued for debt two British officers, Lieutenant Macguire and Cauty these officers resolved to way lay and assult them. This was rather a resolve made in a drunken excitement than a deliberate purpose. Fortunately, the Dutchmen pursued a different route from that which they had intended. and prosecuted the two officers for the offence of laying in wait with intent to murder. They were found guilty, and brought up for judgment. Previous to his pronouncing judgment, however, Sir James received an intimation that the prisoners had conceived the project of shooting him as he sat on the bench, and that one of them had for that purpose a loaded pistol in his writing-desk. It is remarkable that the intimation did not induce him to take some precautions to prevent its execution.—at any rate not to expose himself needlessly to assassination. On the contrary, the circumstance only suggested the following remarks: "I have been credibly informed, that you entertained the desperate project of destroying your own lives at that bar. after having previously destroyed the judge who now addresses you. If that murderous project had been executed I should have been the first British judge who ever stained with his blood the seat of justice. But I can never die better than in the discharge of my duty." All this eloquence might have been spared. Macguire submitted to the judge's inspecting his writing desk, and shewed him that, though it contained. two pistols, neither of them was charged. It is supposed to have been a hoax,—a highly mischievous one, indeed;—but the statement was *prima facie* so improbable, that it was absurd to give it the slightest credence.

Deeply as I am concerned in the facts here stated, I trust you will not consider this long letter as too great an intrusion on your valuable pages, first by my correcting some misstatements in this passage, and, secondly, by saying a few words of myself.

On the first point: the two Dutch gentlemen did not sue the two English officers; but they had instituted a civil suit, in the Recorder's Court, against Lieut. Col. Malcome Grant (who recently died, in London, a major-General). for damages, for the false imprisonment of their father, at Cochin, when Col. Grant commanded the provinces of Malabar and Canara,—and which provinces were then under martial law. The two officers in question, Macguire and self, were with our regiments, and I was summoned from Poonah for the purpose of giving evidence on the trial, as having been one of the subs at Cochin at the time; Macguire being, at the period when the circumstance occurred, at Surat with his corps, and was accidentally at Bombay on duty when I arrived there.

These two Dutch gentlemen passed my tent, on the esplanade, one evening, a few minutes before dinner, when I had a few friends, of whom Macguire was one, to dinner. During the course of the evening, the matter became a subject of conversation, in which I lamented being brought out of the field, from active service, put upon garrison allowance, obliged to keep up my field establishment, not knowing but I might be ordered off at a moment's notice, or kept perhaps many months inactive in garrison. In the heart of the moment, when the wine had circulated freely (and it generally did, too much so, in those days), it was merely remarked, that if we met, the two Dutch gentlemen at the tavern, where we had all proposed to adjourn to supper, we might pick a quarrel with them at the billiard-table, and give them a good horse-whipping; which was assented to by all, as a most excellent idea.

Hours after this conversation had dropped and was forgotten, we went to the tavern, supped, but did not meet them, nor were their names ever mentioned by any one of the party, from the moment the conversation ceased.

Some few days subsequently, one of my guests, without the slightest intention of doing injury or creating mischief. mentioned what had passed at my table to the Vandersloots; they consulted their lawyer, and we were not a little surprised to find ourselves (Macguire and self) called upon to give bail to appear at the sessions, to answer a bill of indictment for a conspiracy to assault (not to murder, as stated by your correspondent in his article); the rest of my guests, six or eight in number, were all summoned as witnesses.

We did appear; we did not retain counsel, considering the whole matter as absolutely ridiculous; we pleaded *not guilty*, but we acknowledged the conversation, which was also proved by the witnesses! and Sir James certainly did exert himself to persuade the jury to give a verdict against us. And a day was named on which we were to appear to hear sentence.

On this occasion, our surprise and distress were great at hearing the assertion of Sir James, which is pretty correctly stated in your article. But there was no writing desk in court, no pistol, and no inspection by the judge or any one else. But, while waiting in court for the judge to take his seat, he sent for an officer, and directed him to call us apart, and ask us if we had any arms, which that gentleman ascertained we had not.

As the information was only known to Sir James, I believe the surprise was equally great to all, more especially the mayor, Mr. James Law, and other magistrates then on the bench that it, neither at the moment, or subsequently, ever gained credence with a single individual, I do most sincerely believe; but it has more than once been made the subject of an attempted annoyance to myself.

So forcibly was it impressed on that truly honourable man, Mr. Law, that the whole was a fabrication,—and although we had not the honour of the slightest acquaintance with that gentleman, and, as he has since observed, if true, the disgrace was indelible; but, if false and left uninvestigated, the injury to us attached for life, with inevitable ruin, as well as being a bar to every future attempt at an advancement in the world,—that, with these feelings of generosity and honour, and without our knowledge, Mr. Law asked from Sir James, and obtained leave, to institute inquiry: the result will be found in the paper marked A: and. at this public recantation, we were, by special permission of the judge, present in court.

But the fatal poison had been spread far and wide before the antidote could be applied; nor would the papers and the periodicals in which the first speech was inserted, any one of them, have the honour and candour to insert the second. Thus it is that, except in in the far distant papers of Bombay, the recantation of Sir James does not appear in print.

Long before the expiration of the twelve months, for which Sir James had kindly consigned us to the care of Mr. Patten, the gaoler, upon an application to him (the judge), we embarked on board the *Lord Nelson* for Europe, and arrived in September 1807. And here, I believe, we should have succeeded in effecting our restoration to the service, had not the unfortunate business of the Madras motiny, which reached home by the same fleet deeply affected the minds of the Directors, who, though they could not decide favourably on my petition, sent some of my brothers to India as cadets.

Faling of success, my friends applied to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, to whom I laid over the two communications (B and D) from Col. M. Grant and General Oliver Nicolls, commander of the forces at Bombay at the period. who come home passenger in the *Lord Nelson*; this latter document remains in the office of the commander-in-chief, at the Horse Guards; and I am aware that General had a personal interview with the commander-in-chief on the subject.

I was immediately gazetted to the Royal York Rangers, just then embodied, and with which regiment I served until it was disbanded. Nor was my person, or the particulars of my case, unknown to my brother officers of that corps, as I had served with both the majors, then my juniors, in the same brigade, and one of the captains, while in India.

Do not accuse me of egotism. in adding a few words respecting myself. I was one of the first of the subalterns appointed to the staff, on which I served nearly the whole time the regiment was embodied, in the departments of the adjutant and quartermaster-general (in which latter I had charge in Berbice), and as aide-de-camp to the commander of the forces and governor of Antiguo. On the Royal Yorks being disbanded, I came here to settle, by special permission of the Prince Regent. I was admitted as an advocate at the bar of the hon. the supreme courts of justice, and proctor in admiralty, in which capacities I have practised for fifteen years. and have for some years been captain and adjutant of the 1st battalion of Demerara Militia.

In this latter capacity, as an old soldier, I endeavour to maintain strict discipline; no very easy job with 1,100 men, and to some I must occasionally give umbrage. One of these gentlemen got hold of an old periodical, in which Sir James's first speech appeared, and endeavoured to make use of it to the injury of my character; I wrote then to Sir James, and I inclose you (C) an attested copy of his answer.

I trust that a perusal of these facts and documents will convey a tolerable assurance, that an early indiscretion was not viewed in a very criminal light and that my subsequent conduct has merited some approbation.

I think, therefore, that I am not asking too much of you, as a gentleman, when I call upon you to publish Sir James's second speech and his letter to me (the latter as you may think proper), in some shape, in your very valuable and widely circulated Journal.

Leaving it entirely to your discretion in what form to insert my request.

I have the honor to be, sir, most obediently yours.

GEORGE CAUTY, Lieut. H. P. Royal York Rangers Advocate and Proctor, Capt. and Adj., 1st Bat. D. M, *George Town, British Guiana, 5th March* 1835.

Captain Cauty has transmitted to us, with the aforgoing letter, attested copies of the following documents referred to therein:

(A)

Extract Supplement to the *Bombay Courier*, Saturday, January 17th 1807.

Sessions of Oyer and Terminer. On Monday last, the court having assembled pursuant to adjournment, the Honorable the Recorder prefaced the proceedings by observing, that in giving, judgment on Bryan Macguire, at a former sessions, he had adverted to information which had been communicated of atrocious designs intended to be exercuted by that person on the day that he received sentence. At the request of the parties most concerned, that subject had been very lately investigated, in a private and unofficial, but satisfactory, manner, by Mr. Law, a magistrate of the court, and a man on whose sense and honour the Recorder placed perfect relience. He was now most happy that the result of that inquiry enabled him to say, that he utterly disbelieved the information which he had received, and he was anxious, as far as his suffrage could extend, to deliver the parties from all imputation or suspicion of such horrible projects. Whether his original informers were themselves deceived, or intended to deceive him, was a question at present neither easy on necessary, nor perhaps fit, to be determined. It was sufficient that the information appeared now to be false.

(B.) Bombay, 24th Jan.. 1807.

Sir: In reply to your letter dated yestkrday. I have great pleasure in certifying, that, during the time you served as lieutenant in the 8th regiment, under my command, your conduct as an officer and a gentleman, so far as it came within my observation, was correct, and entirely to my satisfaction.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,
(Signed) M. CRANT, Lieut. Col.

To Mr. George Cauty.

(C)

London. 6th November, 1824.

Sir: I received your letter of the 27th August yesterday, and I hasted to give you as satisfactory an answer as I can. It is impossible for me to adopt or disclaim paragraphs in a newspaper printed at Bombay seventeen years, ago, which I have at present no means of perusing; I have no copies of the papers to which you advert, and know not where to find them. You will not wonder, at so great a distance of time, that my recollection of the substance of the paragraph, and of the occurrences to which they refer, should be faint and indistinct.

If I had the newspapers before me, it is probable they would revive my remembrance of the matter to which they relate.

Even without that help I recollect very well, that you and another officer of the Company's service were convicted before me, in 1806, of some disorderly proceedings, which it was necessary to repress, but which were not of a nature to affect the honor and character of those concerned in them, and in which I considered you as much the least blameable. I also recollect, that information was laid before me, of some violent designs entertained by some of those who had been engaged in those disorder, after the sentence of improvement. I do not recollect that I ever imputed to you any participation in these lest designs; and I am sure that I was afterwards convinced that you had no share in them. I recognise as mine the language of good-will towards you, which you quote as having been used by me. I have never at any subsequent period imputed, nor do I now inpute to you, more than that you were led into disorders, for which youth and conviviality cannot be allowed, ed by a court of justice to be ajustification. As far as my knowledge extends. I should make no scruple in giving you all the proofs of confidence in your probity and honour to which a life of propriety entitles a man.

Nothing that occurred at Bombay should, in my opinion. affect your reputation injuriously; your estimation in society ought, I think, entirely to depend upon your conduct in more serious affairs, since you have attained a mature age,

I am, sir, sincerely yours,
(Signed) J. MACLINTOSH.

Addressed to Geo. Cauty, Esq., Advocate and Proctor, George Town, Demerara.

(D)

London, 27th November 1808.

Sir: As you wish to have my opinion how far I think you qualified for an officer in his Majesty's service, I have no hesitation in saying, I think you well qualified, and capable of making a good officer.

I am, sir, your obedient, humble servant,
(Signed) O. NICOLLUS, L. G.

Mr. George Cauty.

Asiatic Journal, for August.

SHIELD FOR CORRUPTION.

The Solicitor-General maintains that a witness is justified in refusing to give eidence to a Committee of the House of Commons, upon the plea that he may criminate himself. This is a startling doctrine indeed! A person summoned to give evidence to a Committee has only to *say* that he is apprehensive of criminating himself, and the Solicitor-Ceneral would hold him released from the necessity of making disclosures conducive to the ends of justice. Any man in any case, may allege that he stands in the relation of defendant, and upon that mere assertion the Solicitor-General would permit him to close his lips, ahd stop the enquiry of the House of Commons. The instance in which our sage Solicitor-General pronounced the refusal to answer justifiable, shows that his doctrine extends to this monstrous absurdity, for the party only asserted that he thought himself a defendant, and that he had been accused, though not prosecuted. All this, we repeat, may be saig by any one on any occasion.

Mr. O'Connell cuttingly observed.

"He had lately spoken of the feeling they ought all to entertain against bribery, and he had been taunted as if he had imputed it to that (the Opposition) side of the House. He had done no such things; *nor should he impute the wish to protect witnesses from disclosing bribery to that side of the House, after what he had just heard.* As a representative of the people, he had heard with the utmost astonishment—he would say with horror—opinions given by the hon. and learned Solicitor-General (cheers)."

The indulgent conduct of the House in all the bribery cases, and in all that relates to offences of corruption, only shows the more strongly the nccessity for the Ballot.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

The following extraordinary case, the details of which are given by one of the actors in the tragedy, came on before the Court of Assize in Paris on Saturday week. In 1825, Posper Bancal, accompanied by his sister, went on a visit to the family of M. Troussett, a merchant of Angoulenie, when he, for the first time, saw Madame Priolland, who was then twenty years of age. Although he only remained there eight days, so great an intimacy had sprung up between Madame Priolland and himself, that after his departure, they corresponded for five months when, at the request of her husband, the correspondence ceased. From that period until 1831, when Bancal left France for Senegal, he and Madame Priolland met but twice, and both times in the presence of her husband. Towards the close of 1834, Bancal returned from Senegal and went to Montpellier. to take out a doctor's diploma. In going and returning he called on Madame Priolland, and it was in one of those interviews, he states, that she proposed to him the object of of putting themselves to death—a proposal which at first he looked upon as mere badinage, but which soon took irresistible possession of his mind. (Bancal, in his examination said—"When she proposed to me that we should die together, I told her that I was under engagements, and that I could not agree to die until they were fulfilled; she then offered me the means of paying these debts, and I accepted it.") Resolutions were finally made to accomplish this object, and they parted in the end of February, and they were to meet again on the 14th of March, at Poictiers, never again to separate. In the interval Madame Priollara placed her daughter, ten years of age, and until then brought up under her own eyes, at boarding-school, drew up an inventory of all her property and, after having obtained from her brother a bill for 3,000 francs on Paris, payable the 31st of March, quitted her family and friends for ever and joined Bancal at Poictiers on the 14th of March, as agreed upon. It was here for the first time, if the prisoner's statement is to bebelieved, that any criminal intercourse took place between the parties. On the 17th of March they arrived in Paris, and went to lodge tisman and wife at the Hotel de l'Amirante, Rue Neuve St Augustin. The 23d of March was the day fixed for the execution of their project. On the evening of that day, Madame Priollard ordered a foot bath to be brought into her clamber, and at eleven o'clock, every thing being ready, the horrible tragedy began, Bancal states that she then asked him to put an end to her life; upon which he opened two veins in her feet. She lost a great deal of blood, and would have fallen

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from the chair, had he not supported her. After some time his strength failed, and she fell upon the floor, but he subsequently succeeded in placing her upon the bed, and they lay there side by side. The hours wore away, and she still lived. He asked her if she wished to live; she said "No." He then asked her if she would wish him to use the bistouri; but she said she objected to the iron entering her heart. She had chosen bleeding as the means to be used to deprive her of life, because she would wish to see herself dying. After some further delay, he with her own consent gave her some acetate of morphine which he had provided, and then took a dose himself. They both suffered nausea and vertigo, in consequence of taking the morphine, Bancal's examination then proceeded thus;—"I then asked her if she wished to recover. She replied 'No,' and asked me to divide one of her arteries. I attempted to do so, but my hand trembled so violently that I could not completly succeed. I then stabbed, myself with a scalpel, and I took a pleasure in beholding my blood flow. When she saw it, she said, 'Stop! for if you should faint away, we shall never be able to finish.'" (Here the prisoner was again obliged, by overpowring emotion, to interruput his statement; and sit down for a short time.) On again rising, he continned in the following terms:—"I again asked her if she did not wish to live? To which she replied 'No,' and said, 'I see we must have recourse to the means you spoke of. I then looked for the scalpel, and did not find it for some time, as it had fallen under the bed. On seeing it in my hand, she said, 'Now we must finish, for they will soon be coming here.' I then stabbed her, but the blow was too feeble, my hand was so unsteady. I then staobed myself, and we lay for some time thinking that all was nearly over, but she at length recovered herself, and said, 'I do not feel that I am dying; you must try again, but take care that the next blow is a good one.' I then stabbed her a second time, when she said, 'Ah, that one is good!' and pressed my hand." He then stabbed himself three times but the wound did not prove fatal A friend of Bancal's, named Casemecasse, next morning received a latter which had been written by the former, who, in anticipation of death, had requested that he would see Madame Priollandand himself buried in the same coffin. When Casemecasse went to the room and had the door orced open. Bancal and his victim were both stretched on the bed, the latter quite dead, but the former still living, thought, a stream of blood was issuing from a large wound in his left breast. Bancal having recovered from his wound, was on Saturday last brought to trial for the murder of Madame Priolland. Great interest was excited in the Court whceh was crowded to excess by ladies anxious to hear the result of this romantic affair. After a long investigation of which we regret that our limits will not permit us to give the details, the jury returned a verdict of Not Cuilty. Bancal is described as being a young man, small in statue with black eair and eyes, and of a paje countenance, expressive of a deep, and settled melancholy.

UNION HALL.

An Englishman, named *Burns*, with his face tattooed like a New Zealand chief, was charged with being drunk on the preceding evening. When Burns was brought before the magistrate, his appearance attracted a great deal of attention; and when asked by the chief clerk why he, as an Englishman, permitted himself to be so disfigured by tattooing, his reply was, "Better be that than eaten." It appeared that Burns had been wrecked about six years ago on the coast of New Zealand, when six of the crew were murdered. By the interference, however, of a native his life was saved, and he was conveyed into the interior, where he adopted the manners and customs of the natives, with the exception of eating the bodies of the enemies of his tribe slain in war. Soon after his residence among the New Zealanders it was determined that he should be made a chief, and for this purpose he was compelled to undergo the painful operation of tattooing, which was performed with such skill that it is now impossible to distinguish his visage from that of a native. Shortly after, however, he effected his escape into Spain. From Spain, Burns recently arrived in this country, and when brought before the magistrate (Mr. Trail) he stated that he was to exhibit at the Surrey Zoological Gardens that day, in the costume of a New Zealander, and to display his dexterity in the management of a canoe, and perform other feats which he had acquired during his six years' residence among them. Burns was liberated immediately, that the public might not be disappointed of his exhibition.

LOVE IN A RED BRICK HOUSE.—He felt quite angry with the Horse Guards for having built any barracks in so frightful a country as that which they were approaching. It was all arable; but there were no enclosures, no hedges, no hill, no dale, no woods, no copses, merely a succession of fields; in the highest state of cultivation it is true, but that circumstance did not add to their beauty in Blanche's eyes. She would gladly have seen the wheat enlivened by some brilliant scarlet poppies, some beautiful old-fashioned blue corn-flowers, now almost exploded by the improvements in agriculture; she would gladly have been greeted with the fragrance of a distant field of charlock. They had a good view of Turton long before they reached it; for it was placed in the midst of a large basin of land, divided into squares by the various crops, though by no other visible mark. From the last hill, as they looked down into the broad vale below, De Molton felt responsible for its ugliness, and tried to carry off a sensation something resembling shame, by remarking that though such scenery was not to our English eyes picturesque, it was very like "la belle France." The day was grey and colourless: there were no gleams of sunshine, no passing shadows, which will invest any extensive view with a certain degree of beauty. The wheat was all green, the barley was green, the oats were green, the tares were green, the clover was green; there was no variety of hue, except where, here and there, a field lay fallow, or had been newly ploughed up. De Molton looked cheeriessly upon Blanche's spiritless face, and fairly wished the first evening in their new domicile come and gone. Blanche wished, upon her arrival, to be able to say she found it better than she expected, but the words died away upon her lips. She walked to the window, and looked up and down the straight street. There was the lawyer's house opposite, with a brass knocker well polished; then came the Sun Inn, all new, and red, and staring; then a paltry shop: and then the apothecary's door, surmounted by a gilt pestle and mortar. The road was dusty, and the cut lime trees before the houses on the other side of the lawyer's were rather whitishbrown than green. The street ran north and south; a gust of wind drove down it from the north, which gave the poor leaves a fresh coating before her eyes. It was as cold as days sometimes are in June: she turned from the window, and proposed a fire; they both dreaded the attempt, but it succeeded, and there was no smoke. Blanche wished the days had not been so long, that they might sooner have let down the green venetian blinds (there were no shutters), draws the short and scanty white curtains, and shut out the dismal prospect. She tried to place the furniture in such positions as to give the room an inhabited appearance, but she only succeeded in making it look untidy. The little dimity covered *chaise longue* was wheeled out from the wall, and placed between the fire and the window, till they found that so sharp a draught cut across from the ill-closed sashes, that it was quickly wheeled back to its original situation. A card table was set open, and made to enact the part of a stand for *petits objects*. Blanche collected all her baskets and boxes, in hopes of making the apartment look comfortable, but her efforts were not as yet crowned with success. The next day she brought a square of dark red cloth, and she bound it with gold coloured binding, and with it concealed a great portion of the card table, and set off to better advantage the *chefd' œuvres* of art and the *souvenirs* of sentiment. The arm chair, the dear arm chair, was unpacked; and the buhl clock, it was hoped by both of them, would be a redeeming object. Alas! there was no part of the room in which the buhl clock could be safely and advantageously placed! The little chimney piece was infinitely too narrow; the card table was already filled; and the one other table which was not in constant requisition was by far too rickety to be entrusted with so precious an article. At length the small *souvenirs* were removed to the rickety table, and the clock was established upon the card table; and De Molton, when he looked upon his wife with her child upon her knee, saw no fault in the arrangement of the room. There was, however, one misfortune to which even De Molton could not close his eyes or bar his senses,—a misfortune, too, which was utterly irremediable. A kind of fixture,—half cupboard, half book-case,—the lower part of which opened like a cupboard, while the top finished in shelves, adorned each side of the fire-place. Now, in the lower part of one of these nondescript things there was every reason to believe the predecessors of the De Moltons had been in the habit of keeping apples. When the room was closed, this dire smell of apples assailed their noses, and at length it was traced home to the guilty spot. Chloruret of lime, eau de Cologne, every sort of fumigation was tried, but the indomitable smell was only quelled for the time: it returned with fresh vigour! Blanche was in utter despair, for Lady Falkingham was expected in a day or two, and she was renowned for the extreme acuteness of her olfactory nerves! Blanche had repressed any expression of her feelings, till this last blow quite overcame her fortitude. "Can nothing be done about this smell, Frank? It will distract mamma!" "Upon my word, I do not know what more to recommend. Let us wash it again with chloruret of lime just before your mother comes." "I would not mind all the rest if we could but get rid of this smell of apples!" That expression—"all the rest," spoke volumes. De Molton was fully aware how much it implied of discomfort. Love is a thing very frequently met with in books, and not unfrequently in actual life; but love in a red brick house in the street of a country town can never exist in poetry, and seldom in reality.—*Tales of the Peerage and the Peasantry*.

EVIDENCE.—A fellow was tried (at the Old Bailey if I remember rightly) for highway robbery, and the prosecutor swore positively to him, saying he had seen his face distinctly, for it was a bright moon-light night. The counsel for the prisoner cross-questioned the man, so as to make him repeat that assertion, and insist upon it. He then affirmed that this was a most important circumstance, and a most fortunate one for the prisoner at the bar: because the night on which the alleged robbery was said to have been committed was one in which there had been no moon; it was during the dark quarter! In proof of this he handed an almanac to the bench,—and the prisoner was acquitted accordingly. The prosecutor however had stated every thing truly; and it was known that the almanac with which the counsel came provided, had been prepared and printed for the occasion.—*The Doctor, Vol. III.*

DODD THE ACTOR.—I am ill at dates, but I think it is now better than five and twenty years ago that walking in the gardens of Gray's Inn—they were then far finer than they are now—the accursed Verulam Buildings had not encroached upon all the east side of them, cutting out delicate green crankles, and shouldering away one of two of the stately alcoves of the terrace—the survivor stands gaping and relationless as if it remembered its brother—they are still the best gardens of any of the Inns of Court, my beloved Temple not forgotten—have the gravest character, their aspect being altogether reverend and-law-breathing—Bacon has left the impress of his foot upon their gravel walks——taking my afternoon solace on a summer day upon the aforesaid terrace, a comely sad personage came towards me, whom, from his grave air and deportment. I judged to be one of the old Benchers of the Inn. He had a serious thoughtful forehead, and seemed to be in meditations of mortality. As I have an instinctive awe of old Benchers, I was passing him with that sort of sub-indicative token of respect which one is apt to demonstrate towards a venerable stranger, and which rather denotes an inclination to greet him, than any positive motion of the body to that effect,—a species of humility and will-worship which I observe, nine times out of ten, rather puzzles than pleases the person it is offered to—when the face turning full upon me strangely identified itself with that of Dodd. Upon close inspection I was not mistaken. But could this sad thoughtful countenance be the same vacant face of folly which I had hailed so often under circumstances of gaiety; which I had never seen without a smile, or recognized but as the usher of mirth; that looked out so formally flat in *Foppington*, so frothily pert in *Tattle*, so impotently busy in *Backbite*; so blankly divested of all meaning, or resolutely expressive of none, in *Acres* in *Fribble*, and a thousand agreeable impertinences? Was this the face—full of thought and carefulness—that had so often divested itself at will of every trace of either to give me diversion, to clear my cloudy face for two or three hours at least of its furrows? Was this the face—manly, sober, intelligent,—which I had so often despised, made mock at, made merry with? The remembrance of freedom which I had taken with it came upon me with a reproach of insult. I could have asked it pardon. I thought it looked upon me with a sense of injury. There is something strange as well as sad in seeing actors—your pleasant fellows particularly—subjected to and suffering the common lot—their fortunes, their casualties, their deaths, seem to belong to the scene, their actions to be amenable to poetic justice only. We can hardly connect them with more awful responsibilities. The death of this fine actor took place shortly after this meeting. He had quitted the steage some months; and, as I learned afterwards had been in the habit of resorting daily to these gardens almost to the day of his decease. In these serious walks probably he was divesting himself of many scenic and some real vanities—weaning himself from the frevolities of the lessir and the greater theatre—doing gentle penance for a life of no very reprehensible fooleries—taking off by degrees the buffoon mask which he might feel he had worn too long—and rehearsing for a more solemn cast of part. Dying he "put on the weeds of Dominic."—*Elia*.

LANGUAGE OF LAWYERS.—If a man would according to law, give to another an orange, instead of saying, "I give you that orange," which one would think would be what is called in legal phraseology, "an absolute conveyance of all right and title therein," the phrase would run thus:—"I give you all and singular my estate and interest, right, title, and claim, and advantage of and in that orange, with all its rind, skin, juice, pulp, and pips, and all right and advantages therein, with full power to bite, cut, suck and otherwise eat the same, or give the same away, as fully and effectually as I the said A. B. am now entitled to bite, cut, suck, or otherwise eat the same orange, or give the same away, with or without its rind, skin, juice, pulp, and pips, any thing heretofore or hereinafter, or in any other deed or deeds, instrument or instruments, of what nature or kind soever, to the contrary in any wise, notwithstanding;" with much more to the same effect. Such is the language of lawyers; and it is very gravely held by the most learned men among them, that, by the omission of any of these words the right to the said orange would not pass to the person for whose use the same was intended.—*Machinery of Law making*.

GENIUS AND IT REWARDS.—Genius is a grand thing, but it is in immortallity alone that its possessors can build their secure reversion, or trust to their safe reward. Writers, the contemporaries of Shakspeare, and inferior in genius to him alone, have struggled almost hopelessly till they found rest in the grave. The only grand possessions they enjoyed, the only things in which they could delight or pride themselves, or still ours, imperishable and incorruptible; and for these their thoughts and their verse, the only happy portion of what was theirs, they have become immortal. "Serene and smiling" are they now, though in the shades of death,

"Because on earth their names
In Fame's eternal volume shine for aye"—

but while they lived, their life was difficult and wretched, and the word to them, as to Marina, in delightful Pericles, "was as a lasting storm, hurrying them from their friends." Marlow had such a life, and it closed in a sudden and frightful death. Ben Jonson, in the midst of Shakspeare's successes, was living on the charity of a friend, as we ascertain from a memorandum which obcures in a private diary of the time.

"Ben Jonson, the poet, now lives upon one Townsend, *and scorns the world*." This, however, was beginning too soon to scorn it. It had not done with its benefactor. He lived to be obliged to write plays for his existence, with a brain girt round with pain, and to hear of their being hissed by the "inconstant multitude," I might make out a melancholy list, but I shall close with the name of Massinger. Life was, indeed, to this eminent writer, a long wintry day of "shadows, cloods, and darkness." I recollect reading a letter of his to a person of the name of Henslow (a sort of pawnbroker; one who advanced money upon wearing apparel the wardrobes of actors, till he enriched himself out of their necessities with an enormous theatical property), in which the unfortunate poet solisits the advance of a few pounds, to which he was in fact entitled, with the humility and self abasement. Of a Mendicant asking alms. The Memorial of his mortality accords but too well with these passages in his life: "March 20, 1639, buried Philip Massinger, *a stranger*." — *Confessions of Shakspeare in the New Monthly Magazine*.

DAY-DREAMING.

About the same time, I read the old translation (called Dryden's) of *Plutarch's Lives*, and *Echard's Roman History*. I well remember that the perusal of the last led me into a ridiculous habit, from which I shall never be totally free. I used to fancy myself Emperor of Constantinople. I distributed offices and provinces amongst my schoolfellows. I loaded my favourites with dignity and power, and I often made the objects of my dislike feel the weight of my imperial resentment. I carried on the series of political events in solitude for several hours; I resume them and continued them from day to day for months. Ever since. I have been more prone to building castles in the air than most others, My castle-building has always been of singular kind. It was not the anticipation of a sangaine disposition, expecting extraordinary success in its pursuits. My disposition is not sanguine; and my visions have generally regarded things as much unconnected with my ordinary pursuits, and as little to be expected, as the crown of Donstannople at the school of Fortrose. These fancies, indeed, have never amounted to conviction; or, in other words, they never influenced my actions, but I must confess that they have often been as steady and of regular recurrence as conviction itself, and that they have sometimes created a little faint expectation,—a state of mind in which my wonder that they should be realized would not be so great as it rationally ought to be. The indulgence of this dreaming propensity produces good and had consequences. It produces indolence, improvidence, cheerfulness; a study is its favourite scene; and I have no doubt that many a man, surrounded by piles of folios, and apparently engaged in the most profound researches, is in reality often employed in distributing the offices, and provinces of the empire of Constantinople.—*Sir James Mackintosh*.

WHAT'S IN A NAME.—A gentlemen with the Euphonious name of *George conway Montagu Sevine Wade Souter Johnson* has been appointed an Ensign in the First Somerset Militia.

RISING TO ORDER.—The following from *Figaro* has no less truth than point:—Mr. A. "I rise to order. The conduct of Mr. B. is disgraceful,"—Mr. B.: "I rise to order. Mr. A. is a great liar."—Mr. C.; "I rise to order. Mr. A. and Mr. B. are both wrong. In fact their language is unparliamentary; indeed they are two blackguards"—Mr. D.: I rise to order. You (to Mr. C.) are a d—d liar."—Mr. C.: I rise to order. You're another."—Mr. B.: (with great agitation, and rising to order.) You're all a set of low vagabonds."—The Speaeker: Really, *Gentlemen*, this is beneath the dignity of the House and I must call upon you to retract your offensive expressions."—Mr. C.; "Certainly if Mr. A. did not mean what he said, I could not mean what I said; for as what I said depends upon what he said, though I called him a scoundrel, liar, and a blackguard, yet I most willingly retract those expressions as far as anything personal could be understood as having reference to the *Honourable* Members."—Mr. B,: "Then I am perfectly satisfied.",—Mr. A.: "And I,"—Mr. D.: "And I,"—Mr. E.: "And I."

The late Rev. Mr. G———, happening one day to go into the church yard while the beadle was employed, neck-deep, in a grave throwing up the mould and bones to make way for another person, thus accosted him—"Well, Saunders, that's a work you're employed in well calculated to make an old man, like you, thoughful, Swonder you dinna repent o your evil ways.' The old worthey, resting himself on the head of his spade, and taking a pinch of snuff, replied. "I thought, Sir, ye kent that there was no repentance in the grave."

BOMBAY,—*Printed and Published for the* PROPRIETORS, *at the* GAZETTE OFFICE, *by* NOWROJEE HORMUZJEE, *at No.* 1, *Nesbit Lane, Fort, where all communications addressed to the* EDITOR *will be received.*